DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN

FROM A ROOM IN RAY'S HOTEL, in this city, on the night of the 25th inst., A POCKET BOOK, containing orders on Rob. Garner, agent of the Relief Board of Granville county, and Surgeons certificate of my disability.

If said pocket book or papers are left at this office, or handed to Dr. E. Grissom, they will be returned to the proper owner, or they may be sent to me by mail at Forestville.

A. S. DAVIS.

Nov. 28, 1864. 187—6t.*

NEW GOODS.

Bleached Shirting,	Ladies' Gaiters,
Unbleached do	Merino Shirts,
White Jackonet,	French Silk Cravats,
Brown Holland,	Suspenders,
Ginghams,	Tooth Brushes,
Beth Ribbon,	Hair Brushes,
Milton Cloth,	Dressing Combs,
Hoop Skirts,	Fine Combs,
Corsets,	Pocket Knives,
Ladies' Hose,	Hats, Caps,
Misses do	Tobacco,
Lenen Handkerchiefs,	Snuff,
Spool Thread,	Black Pepper,
Flax Thread,	Spice,
Needles,	Brown Sugar,
Pins,	Crush Sugar,
Buttons,	Soda,
Thimbles,	Coperas,
Knittingneedles,	Flour
Stationary,	Meal,
Gun Caps,	&c., &c.,
Gents' Boots,	

Ar corner of Fayettevile and Market Square.

KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1864. 186—tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32t.*

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!

IN STORE, and for Sale, 28 bbls. of No. 1 HERRINGS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

November 29, 1864. 188—2t.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

FOR RENT,

ON THURSDAY DECEMBER 8TH I WILL RENT ON THE premises my House and Lot at Wake Forest College, for the year 1865 to the highest bidder. The House is brick with 8 good rooms and an excellent Kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot contains 3 acres, with a large rich garden, and a well of pure water. Possession given January 1st.

SAMUEL S. BIDDLE.

Wake Forest College, Nov. 28 1864 188-7t.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock ast night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger, and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Nov. 19, 1864. 181—d8t.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPItal Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 26th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
Cashier.

nov 11—eodtd.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a teward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

S. T. WILDER,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Post Quartermasters Office. C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 24th, 1864.

NOTICE SOLDIERS INVALID CORPS.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED BY GEN. A. R. LAWTON, Q. M. Gen., C. S. A., that soldiers of the Invalid Cerps, reporting in accordance with Par. IX, General Orders, No. 34, A. & I. G. O., at the expiration of every two months, to the nearest Post Commandant, to draw commutation, rations, &c., shall receive Government transportation for this purpose. Retired soldiers reporting at this Post can obtain transportation from their homes to Raleigh and return, on the order of Col. W. J. CLARKE, Commandant. W. E. PEIRCE,

186—6t. Capt. and P. Q. M.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTIty of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

Specimens of Paint and Oil can be seen at the store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.

HENRY E. COLTON, Agt. F. K. Co.,

Fayetteville Nov. 28, 1864. 189—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864. [No. 192

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
New Hanover—E D Hall.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T B Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J. Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr. T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Jonathan Horton.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Clay—W H Herbert,
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—W B Lane, P H Gaskins.
Currituck—J J Baxter.
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, A M Faison.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W P Shipp.
Gates—Richard H L Bond.
Greene—H H Best,
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—S L Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J A Vann.
Hyde—H S Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige,
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G N Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancell, S J Calvert,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Jno Strong, A J Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—H M Waugh.
Tyrrell—L L Hassell.
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Osho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT AT THE Deep River Armory or Cotton Mills ¾ mile from Jamestown Depot, we will sell at public autlion the following articles of Machinery, viz: Turning Laths, Drill Presses, Smoothing Slabbing and Boring Machines, Shafting, Hangers and Pul eys of various sizes and kinds, a large lot of Belting, Blacksmiths Tools, and about twenty thousand pounds of Iron. The sale will continue from day to day untill the articles are disposed of. Terms cash.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.

Nov. 30, 1864. 189—d2w.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C., Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Smith, Aycock, Winstead, Odom, Blount, McCorkle, and Jones.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby, and Sanders.

Judiciary—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bogle, Bryson, Winstead, and Dick.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones, and Lassiter.

Claims—Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, March, and Ward.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long, and Whitford.

Banks and Currency—Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Patton, Courts, and Bryson.

Corporations—Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount, and Aycock.

Agriculture—Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Mann, and Odom.

SENATE BRANCH OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs Wiggins, Pool, Courts, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris, and Lassiter.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Stubbs, Patton, and Pitchford.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Berry and Powell.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Bryson, Horton, and Patton.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne, and Mann.

Public Library—Messrs. Ellis, Speight, and Lassiter.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum—Messrs. Arendell, Odom, and Crump.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Pool, Miller, and Arendell.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morrisey, and J. H. Headen.

Education—Messrs. Henry, Best, Crawford, of Wayne, Hawes, Davis, of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beam, Erwin, Patton, and Bryan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Mann, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford, of Rowan, McMillan, Love and Gidney.

Claims—Messrs. Patterson, Smith, of Johnston, Grier, Vann, Gibbs, Russ, W. J. Headen, Reinhardt, Boyd, Isbell and Wheeler.

Agriculture—Messrs. Perkins, Outterbridge, Simmons, Little, Alford, Strong, Harris, Shipp, Johnson, Brown, of Madison, Davis, of Halifax.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Allison, Duke Cobb, Murrill, Russell, Alston, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Lyle, and Faison

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hanes, Henry, Carter, Murphey, Person, Fowle, McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

Private Bills—Messrs. Horton, of Wilkes, Bond of Bertie, Lane, Lewis, Blair, Austin, Hassell, Farmer, Judkins, Faucette, Bethune, Waugh, Carson, of Rutherford, Herbert, Powell, McMilian, Craig, and Enloe.

Corporations—Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morrisey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, of Alexander, and Gudger.

HOUSE BRANCH OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Shepherd, Amis, Brown of Mecklenburg, McGehee, Murphy, Phillips, Cunningham and Lowe.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Grissom, Cowles, Stancill, Pool and Gaskins.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Albritton, Caho and Calloway.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Young, Gudger, Asheworth, Banks and Polk.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Bond, of Gates, Wooten, Perkins, Cobb, and Carter.

Public Library—Messrs. Benbury, Smith of Duplin and Stipe.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. McCormick, Holton, Joyner, Costner and Latham.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Carson, of Alexander, Riddick, Baxter, Peace and Smith of Cabarrus.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONSERVATIVE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenanse personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

FOR RENT FOR 1865,

A PLEASANT FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN THIS CITY SITuated two hundred yards east of the Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The residence contains five rooms, supplied with gas.

excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden containing nearly an acre of land. Possesion given first of January 1865. Apply to,

J. KINSEY,

Nov. 19 1864, 180—dtf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

FOR SALE!

$13.500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R., and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

W. H. JONES.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*: L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seat by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS ON RESONABLE terms for "BEESWAX, TALLOW and LARD," or I will pay the highest cash price for the same in large or small quantities. Address

R. T. BERRY,
Graham N. C.

Nov. 19, 1864. 180—12t.

TAX IN KIND!

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY, }

Nov. 21, 1864.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAR. I GENERAL ORders, No. 81, A. and I. G. O. current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years holding certificates of permanent exemption by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty will report at the following times and places for inspection:

County.	Place.	Time.
Orange,	Hillsboro,	Dec. 2d and 3d.
Wake,	Raleigh,	" 5, 6 and 7th.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9th and 10th.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12,13 and 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16th.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19th and 20

Prompt compliance with this notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend will be subjected to arrest by conscript guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes. When the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.

Wm. M SWANN,
Capt. and Ins. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

Nov. 30, 1864. 190—2w.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REPORT ON TAX IN KIND MADE TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 1ST, 1864.

The joint select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to a tax in kind for the support of the indigent families of our soldiers, have duly considered the same. They think it impolitic in the Legislature to pass any bill authorizing that such a tax be levied for several reasons. The difficulty in the present deranged state of the currency of a fixing a just and uniform price for agricultural and other products would be so great as to render it almost impossible to frame a bill embodying the principle of a tax in kind and money, which would distribute the burdens of taxation equally on producers and non producers. The great expense which would necessarily attend the carrying out such a measure—the difficulty of getting transportation for produce, besides its liability to waste and loss—and the great number of agents that would be necessary and who might otherwise be usefully employed at a time when the country needs every man, constitute great objections to the proposed system. Again, many producers have nothing to spare after paying their tithes to the Confederate Government, and it would seem unjust and wanton to demand from such persons a portion of that which they cannot spare, and which must be replaced if spared, whilst others may have a surplus which they are anxious to dispose of.

But it is contended that it devolves on the State and not the Counties to furnish the means for the support of all the indigent families of our soldiers. If this position be true, then a tax in money made sufficiently high would accomplish the object as effectually as the imposition of a mixed tax in kind and in money, whilst the first mentioned mode would be less complicated and more agreeable to the tax payers generally. But whether the obligation of supporting such person in any given locality, rests solely on the Confederacy, the State or the County; or as a matter of policy on these conjointly, are questions about which there may be different opinions.

None, however, will deny that the duty rests somewhere of supplying the necessary wants of such as once depended for support on those who have been taken away from them and sent forth in the defence of the country. The doctrine that the obligation rests on the Confederacy is justified on the ground of reciprocity of benefits, or of protection where defence is given. The advocates of State obligation find a reason in the unequal distribution of wealth and numbers, or of supply and demand. Those who contend that the duty of supporting rests on the county, fortify themselves behind the fact that more attention will be given to public affairs where a want of it, in any particular locality, would scarcely be felt by the many, but would injuriously affect the few. In view, then, of these conflicting sentiments, the committee would only give their opinion, as it is not their province to recommend, that at the proper time a large appropriation be made by the State for the support of those already referred to. If four millions of dollars were allowed by the State, even then the counties would be compelled to make additional appropriations, and thus each do something towards discharging an obligation which evidently rests somewhere. For the object indicated Congress will probably make no appropriation if we are left to judge the future from the past. In order to raise this large sum for such a benevolent purpose, the committee hope to be excused for suggesting that in framing any revenue bill a tax of a very large per centum be imposed on the enormous profits made by traders, speculators, manufacturers and others of like character. Those who are fortunate enough to escape bullets, and make money during this cruel war, and in consequence of it, should be compelled to disgorge.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JOHN B. ODOM,
Chairman for Committee.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Graham introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Gen. D. H. Hill of the operations of his command in the battle of Chickamauga. He also presented a memorial of the Society of Friends in North Carolina, asking that certain persons who had joined the Society since 1862, might be exempt from military service on payment of the sum required by law for the exemption of such members as belonged to the society previous to 1862. Mr. Graham stated that the memorialists informed him their discipline was such as to detect any one who should join them for the purpose of avoiding military duty. The persons for whom the indulgence was asked were those who always belonged to the sect though not actually members of the church. Some of these men are now undergoing punishment in the army at Petersburg for disobedience of orders. The House discussed a bill "to punish conspiracy" without making a decision.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Graham offered a resolution of inquiry as to what legislation may be necessary to have a census taken.

Mr Barnwell, a bill to exempt from taxation the capital of bonds and certificates issued by the Confederate States.

In the House, the speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the exchange of notes of the old issue for the new. The amount of new issue thus exchanged is $121,038,790. It is further stated that all the depositaries of the Treasury have been supplied with the new issue.

Mr. Leach offered peace resolutions, elsewhere noted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Yankee prisoner was accidentally shot yesterday morning on a wood train of the Western Road. He was one of thirty who had been permitted to go up the road to load train with wood for the use of the prison. One of the guard in entering the cars with his gun, accidentally struck the cock against something causing a discharge of the piece. The load entered the breast of a prisoner, killing him instantly. It was a sad incident, and even in these times when human life is fearfully cheap, cast a gloom over those present, who witnessed it.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Board of Directors of the Western N. C R. R have determined to discontinue the Sunday trains. Whatever the motive we applaud the resolution as a wise one, because we do not believe any body ever was profited by a habitual violation of the sabbath. "Remember the Sabbath day," &c., is as binding on man as thou shalt not steal"—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Col. John Travis, inventor of the celebrated 'Travis Gun,' and of the 'Greek Fire,' used by Forrest's men, and the most famous pistol shot in the world, is at present in Montgomery.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

SATURDAY, - - - DECEMBER 3, 1864.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them to us for publication.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—Both Houses were occupied during greater part of yesterdays session in balloting, unsuccessfully, for Confederate States Senator, and Secretary of State. Two ballots were had for Senator and three for Secretary.

In the *Senate* a resolution was passed demanding the abolition of provost guards in North Carolina, and several bills introduced.

In the *House* a resolution was adopted making the election of Senator the special order for Wednesday, the fifteenth of December next, at 12 m. A vote of thanks to N. C. officers and soldiers and bills to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton co., and to legalize certain advances to the Insane Asylum passed.

OUR POSITION in regard to the question of peace and war has been so often and so plainly stated, that our readers cannot be in doubt as to our meaning. Yet the anxiety of those who differ with us, to misrepresent and pervert our position, require a repetition of it. We have maintained steadily that the true Conservative doctrine is "a vigorous prosecution of the war, but frequent propositions to negotiate a peace." This doctrine, Gov. Vance and those who give a hearty and honest support to his administration, have always maintained. To the question of war, for the maintenance of the integrity of the Confederacy, and the securement of all the rights of a free people under a free government, the people of the States of the Confederacy, are fully committed. Interest, duty and honor, alike demand it, backed by all the energy, skill, and means which God has given us. It must be prosecuted on our part, without fear or wavering, whatever may be the result, and at whatever cost. We have sworn to be a free people at any risk or sacrifice, whatever may be the fears, which craven and dastard spirits among us indulge. All our wisdom, skill, courage and strength must be enlisted in the contest, and directed in their proper channel, to the defeat of the enemy, the husbanding of our resources, the proper provision for our home wants, and the preservation intact of both Confederate and State governments. If Divine Providence should not permit us to accomplish all these ends, which we believe can and will be done, by God's blessing, if our people do their whole duty, let us not commit the suicidal policy of ignoring or abandoning our State sovereignties.

In all we have said, we have kept the foregoing position steadily in view. While on the other hand, we have held that our true policy has been, while we present to the enemy at all times a bold front, we should hold out to him on all suitable occasions, our readiness to negotiate a peace. The fit occasion for propositions of peace, we have always held, was not when we were unsuccessful or dispirited, but in the midst of our successes and the discouragements of the enemy. The time and the manner of making these propositions must be left, of course, to the authorities designated by the constitution. If President Davis has been slow to move in this matter, it has not been without causes which fully satisfied his own mind. He certainly has not been slow to reiterate to the world his sincere desire for peace, and every honest and ingenuous mind must accord him sincerity in his declarations. No good reason can be alleged for his insincerity.

But if we would quicken his movements in this direction, nothing can be gained by abuse or invective or captious complaint. No scheme which sets aside his prerogative, soils his integrity or honor, or which ignores the Constitutional authority of the Government, can hasten or promote this end. All such attempts are irritating, tend to divide and weaken us, and to put it off. The people, however, are anxious—many are impatient that something should be done. Let therefore, whatever Congress or the State Legislatures may do to accelerate peace movements, look well to the time and the manner of doing it. The best purposes and plans may be thwarted, by injudicious, ill-advised or incautious proceedings.

Perhaps, in this connexion it may not be out of place, and we do not intend to violate confidence, to allude to the views in a private letter of a distinguished citizen of the State, whose position entitles him to the entire confidence of our people, and to none more than to the confidence of the *Conservatives*. The peace movements in our Legislature, he views with anxiety and interest. The present posture of our affairs in his opinion, requires the most delicate and cautious action and the wisest reserve. Improper impressions upon the enemy, as well as irritation and division among ourselves, must both be avoided. Let the counsel be heeded.

For these well-pondered suggestions, we shall be charged with being a "Destructive," on the one hand, too Conservative on the other. We are not much alarmed or concerned at what some people call us, except when they approve our positions. Ultraists or extremists on either hand are not our file-leaders. If we can preserve the happy, safe medium between the two extremes, we are sure of being right, and we prefer to be right than to be Cæsar.

RAIN IN NORTH CAROLINA. It has been found by careful observation by aid of pluviometers that the average annual fall of rain in this State is about 45 inches perpendicular, in other words, would cover the State with water about 45 inches deep. From an eighth to a quarter of an inch would make a moderate "April shower," one half to three-quarters of an inch, a good farming "season." An inch deep would be a heavy rain. In June, 1861 fell the heaviest rain on record in this State, seven and a half inches. The heaviest rain ever observed was in Guinea—twenty-one inches.

THE RENT OF HOUSES in Raleigh has increased enormously within the last few months. A first class house cannot be had for less than from $9000 to $12000 per annum, while we learn that as high as $100 per quarter *in specie* has been asked and obtained. A painful consequence of this rise of prices will be a great moving of families on the 1st. January next.

Gov. VANCE occupies the identical position he has done from the day Lincoln issued his iniquitous proclamation, making war upon the Southern States. In nothing that he has said or done, has he departed from the position that he took at that period. He stands squarely upon the platform laid down in his Inaugural.

The fact is, however, palpable to all, that some of those who formerly supported him, now denounce and abuse him. The question arises, who is in fault? Who has changed, he or they? They call him a destructive—his administration a mere echo of Mr. Davis.' Gov Vance calls himself a Conservative,—not one of "the straitest sect" however—a supporter of the Confederate and State Governments, and a true Southern man.

Do they now hold "the supremacy of the civil over the military law?" So does Gov. Vance. Do they now advocate "a quiet submission to all the laws, whether good or bad, while they remain on our statute books?" If they do not, Gov. Vance does? Do they now hold to the doctrine, "no reconstruction or submission, but perpetual independence?" If they do not, Gov. Vance does. Do they now advocate "an unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for *peace* by the *proper* authorities?" If they do not, Gov. Vance does. Do they now hold, "no separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the Government?" If they do not, Gov. Vance does. Do they now hold, "opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity?" If they do, so does Gov. Vance pre-eminently hold them. Who then is the better Conservative, they or Gov. Vance? The foregoing principles, all of them, were acknowledged two years ago to be Conservative principles; with Gov. Vance they are so still. Are they the principles of the "straitest sect."

It was proposed to Gov. Vance at the beginning of the present session of the Legislature, that all Conservatives should be united. The Governor not only wanted all the Conservatives united, but all the people of North Carolina of all parties united. As all were Southern men, he wanted all to be united in the common cause of the South, and if all could not unite thus on the foregoing Conservative principles, that they should all nevertheless unite in sustaining the cause to the utmost. What were the terms offered by "the straitest sect" or at least by the gentleman who proposed the reconciliation? Why simply that "the straitest sect" should have a share in the offices. Was that enough?

What about the treatment to Gov. Vance? He had been abused and denounced for what? He had been stigmatised as a Destructive, as a sympathiser with and a mere echo of President Davis, in those matters in which Conservatives agree. Was there any foundation for that charge? None that we can see. Gov. Vance had sworn to support the constitution and the laws, and that constitution and the law obliged him to support the war with all his might. He had differed with Mr. Davis in many things, but he had not denounced him, but rallied to the support of the government as he was bound to do. He was first elected Governor by the votes of Conservatives, but as Governor he dare not forget, that there were others of his fellow citizens besides Conservatives, who had claims on his courtesy and consideration, as citizens of the State. He was a Conservative, but not enough of a straight-laced partizan, for "the straitest sect." Hence their opposition.

But a reconciliation between old friends cannot be effected by simply dividing the spoils, unless they sacrifice all moral and political principle. There were principles involved in this disagreement. Gov. Vance had held on to them, but others had abandoned them. Was there any proposition to come back to first principles? Was it alleged, we all now agree, we are all true Southern men, all holding the same principles and all fighting for the same glorious end? Not a word of it. But simply, we are entitled to our share of the spoils—give us that and we will be friends again. Nor was there a word said about the abuse and denunciation of the Governor. Even at the time the proposition was made, Gov. Vance was the subject of abuse and denunciation. Is it a wonder that Gov. Vance scouted the proposition? Could he have done otherwise, and preserved his self respect? Could he have done it and merited the respect of the country? Certainly not.

These developements are forced upon us, by the course of our opponets. We regret it. We will not denounce them in turn. We would have them cooperate with us and with all the citizens of the State, in promoting the great cause of Southern independence. We would have their co-operation in sustaining the government and the cause, in promoting peace and good will among ourselves, and in conquering our foes. We would have them return, on principle, to their first love, but if they will not, it is not our fault.

HOW THE BOYS FIGHT. A friend writing from Kinston gives the following incident, as showing that our *boys*, as well as our *men*, know how to deal with the Yankees:

"A portion of our command (Col. Whitford's) made a very narrow escape, while on a scout, a short time since. Ten of them, mostly boys, under the command of Sergt. George Swinson, of Duplin, while moving down the railroad below Kinston, about dark, discovered a man creeping along on the side of the road about fifteen or twenty paces ahead of them. The Sergeant immediately ordered a halt, and gave the command to fire. Three of his small force aimed at the only man in view, while the others fired into the bushes where the remainder of the Yankees lay concealed, as the rustling of the leaves indicated; and then all beat a hasty but orderly retreat. They thus escaped certain capture, as they learned from a citizen, next day, that the party of the yankees numbered a hundred men. The coolness which these seventeen year-old boys discharged in firing, and the promptness and good order with which they fell back, entitle them, I think, to a notice from some of our public journals."

We agree with our friend, that these boys deserve commendation for their coolness and bravery in the face of danger.

WE LEARN from the Fayetteville *Observer* that Wm. W. Waterbury of that town, who put Gen. Hampton upon the track of the 2500 beeves, has been captured by the enemy.

PERSONS writing to their friends in Gen. Early's command should address them to the "Army of the Valley."

See the advertisement of Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co.

Messrs. Creech and Litchford have another sale on Tuesday next.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec, 3, 1864.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Raven, of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to authorize the county court of his county to regulate the fees of the county solicitor.

An amendment to the twentieth rule of order, to require the appointment of a committee weekly on engrossed bills, being before the Senate was, after some discussion, adopted, Messrs. Bagley and Snead being appointed as such committee for this week.

Mr. Ellis, of Bladen, introduced a bill to allow members of the General Assembly, for this session only, $15 per day and fifty cent. per mile for travelling expenses.

The bill to allow the State Printer just compensation passed its third reading, and a bill to provide for the examination of the Treasury accounts prior to each session, was read a second time.

Resolutions requiring the abolition of provost guards in North Carolina, and to procure the release of certain infirm citizens of the State, held to military service at Wilmington, were adopted by decided votes.

Leaves of absence till Wednesday next, were on motion granted Messrs. Speight, Aycock, Whitford and Odom, and the result of the second ballot for C. S. Senator was declared as follows: Reade 67, Dortch 24, Gilmer 19, Ashe 16, Outlaw 10, Morehead 8, Shepherd 3, Smith 3, and Cleveland 3. No llection.

A third ballot was then gone into for Senator. No election. [The full vote on this, as in the ballotings for Secretary of State will be found in our Commons report.]

Another unsuccessful ballot was then had for Secretary of State—Mr. Faribault receiving within two votes of a majority—and thereafter the Senate requested the concurrence of the House in another ballot for C. S. Senator.

The House responding that it had postponed that election to Wednesday December 15, 1864, at 12 m. another ballot for Secretary of State was had—Mr. Faribault receiving 49 votes, Mr. Richardson 23, balance scattering—and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The committee on election of C. S. Senator reported the result as follows: 154 votes cast, of which no candidate receiving a majority, there was no election.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Calvert, Stipe, Wooten and Austin.

Mr. Craig, of McDowell, introduced a resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina "for the brave and gallant manner in which they have conducted themselves during the campaign of 1864," and pledging the General Assembly, not only in legislative, but individual capacity "to sustain them in their noble efforts in the defence of the freedom of our common country," and that every effort shall be made to render them and their families comfortable while trying to free our country from the presence of an invading and cruel foe. Adopted.

Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a resolution of enquiry as to the expediency of erecting a hotel in the city of Raleigh, of sufficient size to accomodate the officers and members of the General Assembly. Agreed to.

Mr. J. W. Headen, of Chatham, a bill to amend the Militia and Home Guard act, in such manner as to subject members of the General Assembly to Home Guard duty, except during the session of that body. Passed its first reading.

Bill to exempt from Home Guard duty one miller in each county passed its first reading.

Mr. Hanes, of Davidson, moved to amend, by adding College professors and teachers, now teaching twenty scholars and so engaged for two years last past.

Mr. Horton, of Watauga, moved to amend by adding "mill rights actually employed."

Mr. Cunningham, of Person, would add "tonners."

Mr. Horton accepted the proposed amendments, and on motion to lay the bill on the table the vote stood yeas 2, nays 92

Mr. Bryan, of Rutherford, then moved to further amend by adding, mail contractors, personally employed in carrying the mails. Pending a final vote the subject was, on motion, re committed to the military committee.

Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, introduced a resolution providing for the payment of military bounties, and for the relief of the Junior Reserves. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bills to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Co., and to legalize certain advances to the Insane Asylum passed their third readings respectively.

Bills to punish citizens disloyally leaving the State of North Carolina or the Confederacy, and to further the suppression of the small pox passed their second readings respectively.

Mr. Clapp, of Guilford, introduced a preamble and series of resolutions on the subject of the writ of habeas corpus, which, on motion of Mr. Fowle, were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 m. a motion to indefinitely postpone having been lost by yeas 27, nays 70.

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest, the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into, his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail—and that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall "*be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law*," was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a criminal tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases "arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public dangers, are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens without the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional right to impair the right to a speedy and public trial "by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed" by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly constituted constitutional tribunals of the country "except in cases arising in the land of naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to protest at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil right, and constitutional liberty.

The result of the third ballot for a C. S. Senator was then announced, as follows: Mr. Reade 66, Mr. Dortch 26, Mr. Gilmer 21, Mr. Ashe 20, Mr. Outlaw 6, Mr. Smith 3 Messrs. Shepherd, Morehead, Hale, and Clingman 2 each No election.

A fifth ballot for Secretary of State was then had—Mr. Wiley having been nominated and Mr. Bethune withdrawn—with the following result: Faribault 62, Richardson 39, Ballantyne 14, Wiley 12, Bain 3, and Bethune 2. No election.

A report from the commissioner appointed to investigate the system of blockade running was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, moved the election of a Confederate States Senator be made the special order for Wednesday, the 15th of December next, at 12 m. So ordered.

Mr. Grissom, of Granville, moved the election of Secretary of State be made the special order for December 16, 1864, at 12 m. So ordered, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. McAden, of Alamance, moved to re-consider this vote, which was, on division, done, and the question to postpone the election of Secretary of State negatived by yeas 49, nays 51.

A message was received from the Senate, and on motion laid on the table.

Mr. McAden appealed against the decision of the chair, several ineffectual motions to adjourn were made, and the yeas and nays repeatedly called for.

Mr. Grissom said the temper of the House seemed not to be all it might be, and to allow it time to recover its tone, would move an adjournment, and the House adjourned.

BATTLE OF GRISWOLDVILLE.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., at three o'clock P. M., the enemy made an attack on East Macon at the same place where Stoneman and his raiders made their attack. It was principally an artillery battle, but small arms were also used. The enemy's shells fell in the yard of the workshops of the Central Railroad, but did no injury, and no one was hurt by it. The cannonading was quite active, and lasted some two hours. During the time the enemy captured one of our batteries, but it was soon recaptured by our troops and a number of prisoners taken.

About dark our forces succeeded in driving the enemy back, pursuing them about a mile and a half. They left their dead and wounded on the field. They were dispersed and driven in the direction of Griswoldville. They appeared to be tired and frightened, and many of them left their ranks and wandered beyond the range of our guns They tore up about three miles of the road beyond Walnut Creek bridge, but it was soon repaired. While the engagement was going on the employees of the Central Railroad removed all the engines and cars from East Macon and run them into the city.

Some of our troops behaved badly in East Macon by plundering and committing other depredations after the enemy were driven off. We forbear to give details.

On Tuesday the enemy made their appearance at Griswoldville in some force, and before being attacked burnt all the houses except three.

A fight took place, lasting some three hours, when the enemy were repulsed.

Our wounded in the engagement arrived in Macon on Tuesday evening,

Passengers who arrived this (Sunday) morning from Millen (leaving there at one o'clock A. M.) state that a squad of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Sandersville on Friday morning, 25th inst., and that a brisk skirmish took place that afternoon between them and a portion of Wheeler's cavalry in which the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead on the field, and fifteen prisoners in our hands. They carried off their wounded. Our loss was two killed and a few wounded. The prisoners have arrived in Savannah.

It is reported that the Oconee is burned but whether by our forces or that of the enemy is not stated. On Thursday a body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross the Oconee some twelve or fourteen miles below the bridge, where they were attacked and driven into the river. They threw away their arms and ran into the swamps to escape.

There is much straggling among the Yankee troops Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down, and almost destitute of provisions.—*Savannah News.*

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

The military interest which has some what abated in Georgia for a day or two past, has broken out afresh in Tennessee Hood is in motion, and we hope is more is more than atoning there for any progress of in Georgia. The United States papers represented him as being on the 27th at Columbia, where he was rapidly concentrating his forces, Thomas was in the immediate vicinity, they allege, and a speedy battle was expected. They report "heavy skirmishing" on the 24th, in terms which mean a Confederate victory, as plainly as they ever confess it in their first account. The runing fight of the 25th, was probaly a flight and pursuit.

The first effect of the movement thus far, is to liberate all North Alabama and the Southern half of Middle Tennessee from the presence of the enemy, Decatur, Huntsville, Athens, Pulaski and the region around are drawing a free breath once more, thank Heaven.

Columbia, where the Federal accounts represented the two as confronted, is almost due South from Nashville, and distant 44 miles by railway, our own accounts received yesterday represented Hood as being within thirty miles of Nashville.—This would indicate that Thomas is shunning the fight which the Federals expected to take place at Columbia, and that Hood is pressing his advance. Speculation is useless where nothing is known we can hope only that Hood will be able to make a victorious and valuable campaign. We hardly suppose, however, that a battle can be avoided and upon its result the campaign will depend.

WIL. & MAN. RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Stockholders in this Company met yesterday forenoon in the Court House of this town. The meeting organized by calling S. D. Wallace, Esq., to the chair, and appointed W. A. Walker and Wm. N. Bowden, Secretaries. The Secretaries, with W. H. McRae, were appointed a committee to verify proxies, and report the amount of stock represented. The committee having reported a majority of stock represented, the meeting proceeded to business.

The report of the President and Directors, with accompanying documents, was presented and received. On motion the meeting adjourned until 2½ p. m

Meeting reassembled at 2½ o'clock. The salary of the President was fixed at $8,000, and the Directors were authorized to fix the salaries of the Treasurer and Secretary at a sum not to exceed $6,000.

On motion of Rev. J. M. Timmons, the following resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the President and Directors with the accompanying documents, be adopted by the Stockholders and that the subscription of twenty thousand dollars specie by the Board of Directors in the Supply Importing Company Association is hereby approved and ratified by the Stockholders.

On motion of Mr. Witherspoon the Company proceeded to an election for President and Directors, as follows:—President, T. D. Walker; Directors, the Old Board.

A resolution was adopted, fixing the third Wednesday in November next for the next annual meeting, and the town of Wilmington as the place, but giving the President authority, in case of contingencies arising, making it necessary to select some other place for that purpose.

The meeting adjourned about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.—*Wil. Journ.*

FAYETTVILLE AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.—Col. W. McL. McKay has obtained upwards of $160,000 of subscriptions to this proposed work—*Observer.*

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.

Yesterday about noon the enemy made a detour on our right with infantry artillery and cavalry, attacked and captured the garrison at Stony Creek, the present Northern terminus of the Petersburg & Weldon Rail Road twenty miles below here, consisting of about two hundred men. They burnt the depot containing some Gov't. and private stores, and also the Rail Road bridge at that point. Our forces were quickly in pursuit but the enemy soon retired after a slight skirmish with our force in which we captured some prisoners and inflicted upon them some loss of killed and wounded.—This morning Gen. Gracie of Alabama was killed by a shell whilst inspecting his lines, the same shell killed a Captain and private.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.

Nothing of interest done in either House of Congress to day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2

Official dispatches received here state that a force of Yankees was badly whipped at Grahamville South Carolina on Wednesday. It is presumed here that the force above referred to, moved from Port Royal.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Dec, 2.

Gen. Rosser captured at New Creek and Piedmont stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with eight hundred prisoners and eight pieces of artillery and two hundred wagons and ambulances, a number of horses and mules eight hundred small arms and a great many stocks of all kinds.

NEW MARKET, Dec. 2, 1864.

Gen. Rosser's captures arrived here to-day are fifteen hundred horses, fifteen hundred head of cattle and eight stands of colors, besides other plunder.

The 5th and 6th Va. (Yankee) cavalry and their colors were captured by the 5th and 6th Va. cavalry of Bayne's brigade.

Lieut. Baylor, of the 12th cavalry, captured Charlestown on Tuesday night, with thirteen prisoners and thirty six fine horses.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1

New York papers of the 29th has been received.

The captured officers and men of the Florida have arrived at Fort Warren.

The organization of the new corps is to be styled 1st army corps, has been ordered by the War Department. Major General Hancock, lately im command of the 2d corps, army of Potomac, will command the new corps

Thomas has fallen back widh his army to Franklin.

This retrogade is supposed to be made for the purpose of receiving reinforcements before engaging in a general battle with Hood. Nothing further in regard to Hoods movements.

General Creech has been ordered to report to Thomas.

A steam dredging machine in Butler's canal was recently sunk by the explosion of a shell from the rebel batteries. It is said the canal is so near completed this loss will not be seriously felt.

All negro troops in Grant's army are to be united in one corps to be commanded by Gen. Weitzell.

Admiral Buchanan, captured in Mobile bay, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday.

Twenty seven rebels were recently captured while attempting to cross to the west side of the Mississippi, among them Capt M D Montgomery, from whom was taken two hundred thousand dollars.

Gen McClellan has been appointed Engineer in-Chief of the Morris and Essex Railway at a salary of $25000 a year.

Private letters by the *Asia* from London and Liverpool from prominent mercantile houses to their correspondents in New York, say the *Florida* must be given up or trouble will ensue.

Correspondents of the "Tribune" asserts that guns were now on way to Butler that will throw shells into Richmond from batteries in front eighteenth corps, distance seven miles.

Gold closed 28:h at 230.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1—The Baltimore "American," evening edition, 29th, received.

A Washington telegram says Pryor was captured as a retaliatory act for the capture of Capt. Burbridge under similar circumstances. Pryor had been committed to Old Capitol Prison.

Baltimore was full of rumors of a raid on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at New Creek and Piedmont

Gold in New York on the 29th 224½.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE!

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. THE 7TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK we will offer for sale in front of our Sales Room

$25,000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS,
$4 500 CONFEDERATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
$5,000 N. C. NOTES, (Fundable in '66.)
10 HHDS. NO 1 LEAF TOBACCO,
4,000 LBS. ROUND IRON, ¾ to 3 inch.
1,000 DO. PLANTATION DO.,
5,500 FINE CIGARS, "Vance" Brand,
10 SETS CAMP CASES,
2 FINE CARPETS,
4 PAIRS DAMASK CURTAINS, (a Fine Article)
4 PRS. FINE LACE DO,
1 SPLENDID NEW SOLE LEATHER TRUNK,
1 CASE POCKET SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
1 DO. CUPPING INSTRUMENTS,
BLACK SEWING SILK,
BLACK FLAX THREAD,
A LOT OF JARS AND CROCKERY,

ALSO, several Negroes will be sold at 12 o'clock, and a lot of Dry Virginia Salt.

One Bale ⅞ Domestic,
10 Sets White Handle Table Knives,
2 Fine Sewing Machines,
1 Bag Pepper,
1 Bag Spice,
One Fine Parlor Stove,
3 Barrels No. 1 Soft Soap,
15 Dozen 4 inch Hand Saw Files,
6 " Mill Saw Files, 14 and 15 Inch,
One Cask Rice.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Raleigh, Dec. 3, 1864. 192—3t

Negroes! Negroes!

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM on Tuesday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock, one family of Negroes. One woman 31 years old, a good cook, washer and ironer. One boy 8 years old, and one infant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

Dec 3, 1864. 192—3t.

FOR RENT.

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE ON Fayetteville Street adjoining Mr. James M. Towles is for rent for the ensuing year.

T. H. SELBY.

Dec 2, 1864, 191—tf.

Progress copy till forbid.

Southern Express Company,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignee, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES
Assistant Sup't.

Nov. 25, 1864. 194—2w.